

1941. 1. 5. 20). The fourth clutch, a c/1, bears no date, but belongs to the same series.

The ♀ parent of one clutch is also in the National Collection (Reg. No. 1939. 12. 9. 1529). Another ♀ (Reg. No. 1939. 12. 9. 1528) was secured on her nest with one chick at Buntibasa on the 12th December, 1932.

The nest, according to field notes accompanying the eggs, is "open basin-shaped, composed almost entirely of curly vine tendrils, lined with finer tendrils". The nest-site is not mentioned.

The five eggs are elliptical in shape. They have a uniform creamy or light pinkish-stone ground, with light and dark brown (sometimes blackish) spots and blotches and underlying light grey patches, evenly distributed over the surface, though one egg has most of the markings around the larger end.

Measurements in mm. are:— 30.8 x 21.5 and 30.9 x 21.5; 32.8 x 22.2; 27 x 20.5; 29.2 x 21.6.

#### *Pitohui nigrescens* (Schlegel)

A female of this species, also in the National Collection (Reg. No. 1939. 12. 9. 1522) was taken while incubating a single egg; another was ready for deposition. This was on 28th December, 1932 at 4,500 ft. in the Buntibasa district.

The nest is described as being "open cup-shaped, composed of whole fern fronds loosely held together with fine rootlets, and lined with fine rootlets".

The single egg (Reg. No. 1941. 1. 5. 23) is very distinctive, having a deep maroon-brown ground colour; light and dark brown, and underlying grey blotches and spots are evenly distributed over the shell, which is elliptical, measuring 32.5 x 23.3 mm.

### **A new race of warbler *Apalis flavida* (Strickland) from Central Africa**

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In a recent paper on the southern and eastern races of *Apalis flavida* in Africa (*Durban Mus. Novit.*, vol. 6, (9), 119–126, 1961) I remarked on the possibility of the populations of this small warbler from central and northern Angola, western Northern Rhodesia and the south-eastern Congo representing a hitherto undescribed race. I refrained from formally proposing a name because of an inadequacy of material from the area.

Since then I have been fortunate enough to have on loan and to examine specimens from Angola, western Northern Rhodesia and the eastern Congo which were kindly sent at my request by Dr. James P. Chapin of the American Museum of Natural History and Mr. Melvin A. Traylor of the Chicago Natural History Museum, in addition to the specimens already placed at my disposal by Mr. M. P. Stuart Irwin of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia.

Among the specimens received from Dr. Chapin were those from Baraka, north-west shore of Lake Tanganyika to which he referred in

*Birds of the Belgian Congo*, pt. 3, p. 280, 1953, as being similar to *A. f. neglecta* (Alexander): Zambesi River, but differing from that form in that the "hind crown is usually without green".

I have noted that the specimens examined by me from Northern Rhodesia, west of the Muchinga Mountain range, differ from *A. f. neglecta* in having the entire head-top grey, whereas in *A. f. neglecta* the grey is confined to the forehead, with the green of the back extending onto the nape of the neck and crown of the head.

This unnamed form resembles *A. f. tenerrima* Grote: Mikindani, S.E. Tanganyika Territory, in having the head-top entirely grey, and the yellow of the under surface of the tail confined to the very tips of the rectrices. However these two forms are not in contact, *A. f. tenerrima* being confined to the coastal and the south-eastern lowland areas of Tanganyika Territory and northern Mocambique. This unnamed form differs from *A. f. golzi* (Fischer & Reichenow): Great Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, in which form the under surface of the tail feathers is wholly yellow, and in having the under tail-coverts yellow as well.

I previously stated that this new race occurred in central and northern Angola, but specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum from Huila and Dondo and in the American Museum of Natural History from Chibia and Fort Quilenges are all referable to *A. f. flavida* (Strickland): Ngamiland (Damaraland *in error*), in which form the yellow of the breast extends onto the throat.

The range of this new form would therefore appear to be northern Angola, Northern Rhodesia, west of the Muchinga Mountains, and eastern and south-eastern Congo (Katanga and southern Kivu).

*Apalis flavida canora* subsp. nov.

*Type*: ♂ adult, Sumbu, Northern Rhodesia (8° 30' S, 30° 28' E.), altitude 2,600 ft. Collected on the 20th May, 1956 by C. W. Benson. In the collection of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia. Cat. No. 26826.

*Diagnosis*: Differs from *A. f. golzi*, *A. f. tenerrima*, and *A. f. neglecta* as stated above. Differs from *A. f. flavida* in having no extension of yellow on the throat, and from *A. f. lucidigula* Lawson: nr. Newington, eastern Transvaal, which has the yellow of the breast clear, with no admixture of olive-green or grey.

*Measurements*: 8 ♂♂ wing 49.5–53.5 (52.1), tail 46.0–51.5 (48.4), culmen 13.5–15.0 (14.0); and 7 ♀♀ wing 46.0–55.0 (50.1), tail 39.0–47.5 (42.6), culmen 13.0–14.5 (13.7) mm.

*Material*: 15 (Northern Rhodesia: Sumbu, Kabompo, Kasana, Kasempā, Mutanda, Manyinga Riv., Mankoya, Balovale, Mwinilunga, and the eastern Congo 4: Baraka.)

*Measurements of Type*: wing 53.0, tail 48.5, culmen 15.0 mm.

*Range*: Northern Angola, western Northern Rhodesia, west of the Muchinga Mountains and south-eastern and eastern Congo (Katanga and southern Kivu).

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